

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

ASTRAGALUS AGNICIDUS Barneby (FABACEAE).—L. Davis 14 Sep 1999, USA, California, Mendocino Co., 14 air km E of Fort Bragg in Jackson Demonstration State Forest, along Parlin Drainage Road, T18N, R16W, NE 1/4S, 28, referred to as 'Road 330' population; elev \pm 180 m (NMC). Majority of plants occur along disturbed logging haul road in active timber harvest area: road through mixed conifer and hardwood forest with previous logging history; with *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Ceanothus* sp., *Polystichum* sp., *Cortaderia* sp., \pm 5000 plants in population, 5% flowering, 95% fruiting. Two collections were made at the Road 330 Population in western Mendocino Co., Parlin Drainage area of Jackson State Demonstration Forest. Liam H. Davis (California Department of Fish and Game) and Fay A. Yee and John Griffen (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection) surveyed two populations designated the Bear Gulch Population and the Road 330 Population. The Road 330 Population is approximately 800 m east of the Bear Gulch Population. The Bear Gulch Population is <100 plants. Seeds collected from three plants *in situ* at Road 330 Population were entered into Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden germ plasm bank.

Previous knowledge. Listed state endangered April 1982. Rediscovered in 1987 by R. Sutherland, R. Bittman, and K. Berg near Miranda in Humboldt County. This occurrence is located in an opening caused by a single tree removal. The occurrence is now voluntarily protected by the landowner, although the landowner attempted eradication in the early 1900's because of the plant's toxicity to sheep. This site is now partially fenced and the landowner no longer grazes sheep. (Berg and Bittman 1988, Skinner and Pavlik 1994). The duplicate was determined by L. Davis and R. Spellenberg (Spellenberg 1993).

Significance. First record for Mendocino County. Species now known from three occurrences.

1. BERG AND BITTMAN. 1988. *Fremontia* 16:1:13–14.
2. SKINNER AND PAVLIK. February 1994. California Native Plant Society's Inventory, 5th ed. Sacramento, CA.
3. SPELLENBERG, R. *in* J. Hickman. 1993. The Jepson Manual. UC Press.

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CALIFORNIA

JAFFUELIORBRYUM RAUI (Aust.) Ther. (GRIMMIACEAE)—Riverside Co., San Bernardino National Forest, T6S R4E Sec. 27, Bull Canyon Road, 1700–1900 m, along a ridge on limestone rock outcrops in chamise chaparral, 27 April 1980, Judith A. Harpel 1177 (UBC, UC).

Previous knowledge. Known from mesic to more xeric areas in southeastern Alberta, eastern Montana to western North Dakota south to Texas, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, disjunct to the Driftless Area of southwest Wis-

consin, southeastern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa (Churchill Memoirs New York Botanical Garden. 45: 691–708, 1987).

Significance. First report of this species in California. The closest known populations occur in Mohave and Yavapai Counties in Arizona. The occurrence of this species in California may represent a relict population that developed during the Madro-Tertiary events of the Eocene. Additional populations may occur in southern California but due to its very small size and xeric substrate requirements this species has probably been overlooked.

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CALIFORNIA

ERIASTRUM HOOVERI (Jepson) H. Mason (POLEMONIACEAE).—Los Angeles Co., Antelope Valley: W of Lancaster, N. side of Avenue G, near 34°43'59.2"N 118°11'41.9"W, 27 Apr 1998, Porter 11834 (RSA); Mojave Desert: Antelope Valley, along Highway 138 (West Avenue D), west of the junction with Highway 14, at intersection with 40th Street, ca. 6.4 km southwest of Rosamond Dry Lake, near 34°46'35.5"N 118°12'09.4"W, 5 May 1998, Boyd & Hughes 10189 (RSA).

Previous knowledge. *Eriastrum hooveri* has been considered endemic to the southern San Joaquin Valley and southern inner Coast Ranges of Fresno, Kings, Kern, Santa Barbara, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Tulare counties (Hinshaw et al., 1998, Madroño 45:290–294; Skinner & Pavlik, C.N.P.S. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, 5th ed., 1994; Patterson, *Eriastrum*. Pp. 826–828 in Hickman, ed., The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, University of California Press, 1993). This species is characteristically found in annual grassland and chenopod scrub habitats, often in sandy loam soils derived from alluvial and colluvial parent materials (Hinshaw et al. loc. cit.). Often, *E. hooveri* is found in association with cryptogamic soil crusts in relatively open habitats, but recent studies indicate the species is capable of withstanding some forms of physical disturbance and invading recently disturbed habitat (Holmstead & Anderson, 1998, Madroño 45:295–300). *Eriastrum hooveri* is currently listed as a Threatened Species under the federal endangered species act.

Significance. Our collections represent the first records for *Eriastrum hooveri* in Los Angeles County, and first records of the species in the Mojave Desert. The Antelope Valley populations represent a disjunction of ca. 140 km southeast from the nearest populations in Kern County.

The Los Angeles County collections are from the southwestern portion of the Rosamond Dry Lake basin, especially within the floodplain of Amargosa Creek and other drainages originating on the northerly flank of the Liebre Mountains. The habitat is characterized by an extensive network of small, interconnected, barren alkali pool beds separated by very low hummocks of semialkaline, sandy loam soil. The predominant vegetation on the hum-

mocks is a low, open scrub of *Atriplex polycarpa*, *Kochia californica*, *Artemisia spinescens*, and *Tetradymia glabrata*. Numerous annuals are prevalent on the cryptogamic crust covered hummocks, including *Lepidium dictyotum*, *Goodmania luteola*, *Chorizanthe spinoas*, *Lasthenia californica*, *Malacothrix coulteri*, *Cryptantha nevadensis*, and *Plagiobothrys leptocladus*. At least during the relatively wet 1998 season, *Eriastrum hooveri* was locally common in this part of the Antelope Valley.

The distribution (population structure) of *Eriastrum hooveri* has been characterized as comprising four metapopulations: 1) the Kettleman Hills in Fresno and Kings counties; 2) the Carrizo Plain-Elkhorn Plain-Temblor Range-Caliente Mountains-Cuyama Valley-Sierra Madre Mountains in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and extreme western Kern counties; 3) the Lokern-Elk Hills-Buena Vista Hills-Coles Levee-Taft-Maricopa areas of Kern County; and 4) the Antelope Plain-Lost Hills-Semitropic Ridge region of Kern County (Sandoval & Cypher 1997, Hoover's woolly-star Profile, <http://arnica.csustan.edu/esrpp/hoovers.htm>). The Antelope Valley records apparently represent another distinct population system, effectively isolated from those of the San Joaquin Valley and inner Coast Ranges by the Tehachapi Mountains. Native habitat in the eastern Antelope Valley is becoming highly fragmented and degraded through rural development, road building, and marginal agriculture. Further surveys for *E. hooveri* near Rosamond Dry Lake and the eastern Antelope Valley are warranted.

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OREGON

ALLIUM TRIQUETRUM L. (LILIACEAE).—Curry Co.: Langlois, sandy soil, apparently escaped, 21 Apr 1966, W. L. Anderson (OSC); Port Orford, in a vegetable/flower bed where persisting as a weed, 12 May 1996, P. Cracas (OSC); Lincoln Co.: Newport, along the south jetty road in a ditch with *Rumex*, *Stellaria*, *Elymus*, *Trifolium*, *Achillea*, *Lathyrus*, perennial from a bulb, flowers white, leaves keeled, scape strongly three angled, T11S, R11W, S17,

elev. 1.5 m, 28 Apr 1998, R. R. Halse 5315 (OSC—duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. This European native has escaped from cultivation along the central and northern California coast (J. C. Hickman [ed.], The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, 1993).

Significance. First report for OR.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM L. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE).—Lane Co.: In the Coast Range along State Hwy. 36, 2.7 km e of Blachly, woody vine in a thicket of brambles and willows, flowers fragrant, varying from yellow to white, assoc. genera: *Rubus discolor* Weihe & Nees, *R. laciniatus* Willd., *Salix*, *Phalaris*, T16S, R7W, S11, elev. 228 m, 9 Jun 1997, R. R. Halse 5223 (OSC, BH, CAS, NY, RSA, WTU).

Previous knowledge. This Eurasian native sometimes escapes from cultivation in the eastern United States (H. A. Gleason and A. Cronquist, Manual of the Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, 2nd ed., 1991).

Significance. First report for OR.

PLANTAGO CORONOPUS L. (PLANTAGINACEAE).—Lincoln Co.: Newport, along the south jetty road, in sand with *Plantago lanceolata* L., *P. major* L., *Lupinus*, *Agrostis*, *Fragaria*, *Achillea*, *Polygonum*, T11S, R11W, S17, elev. 1.5 m, 29 Sep 1999, R. R. Halse 5677 (OSC—duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. This native of Europe is found along the coast of California (J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*) and the southwest Oregon coast (M. E. Peck, A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon, 2nd ed., 1961).

Significance. Extends the distribution from Bandon in Coos Co., OR, ca. 170 km northward.

RAPISTRUM RUGOSUM (L.) All. (BRASSICACEAE).—Multnomah Co.: Portland, Lower Albina, on ballast, 21 Jul 1902, E. P. Sheldon 9941 (OSC), det. by R. Halse, 1996.

Previous knowledge. A native of southern Europe this species is found in widely separated sites from California to the eastern United States (R. C. Rollins, Cruciferae of Continental North America, 1993).

Significance. First report for OR.

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